

Introduction

The Accomack-Northampton Planning District (Region 22) is comprised of the counties of Accomack and Northampton, and the towns of Accomac, Belle Haven, Bloxom, Cape Charles, Cheriton, Chincoteague, Eastville, Exmore, Hallwood, Keller, Melfa, Nassawadox, Onancock, Onley, Painter, Parksley, Saxis, Tangier and Wachapreague. This region is rich in natural resources and recreational opportunities. There are vast incubating and feeding grounds for bird and sea life, as well as vital resources that sustain many species of migratory fish and wildlife on their journeys. Region 22 has a significant percentage of the state's saltwater marshes and shoreline, including most of the state's Atlantic Ocean coastline. This unspoiled coastline, along with wide expanses of marshlands, shallow bays and winding channels, is guarded by a chain of barrier islands located on the seaward side of the peninsula. It is the variety and quantity of natural and cultural resources that establishes the Eastern Shore of Virginia as an important eco-tourism destination.

Virginia's Eastern Shore is the narrow, 70-mile long, southern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula separating the Atlantic Ocean from the Chesapeake Bay. On the Seaside (Atlantic coastline), there are quaint villages surrounded by rich farmland, pristine salt marshes and shallow bays abundant with marine life. Beyond these shallow bays lie Virginia's barrier islands, which are almost totally in conservation ownership. These islands form a chain that protects the seaside's tidal creeks, bays, marshes and the mainland. The Chesapeake Bay side of Virginia's Eastern Shore is characterized by islands, inlets, creeks and marshlands; sandy beaches are located along the southern end of the peninsula. This geographic region of Virginia would likely be most affected by climate change and sea level rise over time due to the narrowness of the peninsula and the many tributaries that lead into the mainland from both the ocean and Chesapeake Bay. Any significant change in sea-level and ocean warming could not only affect natural resources, but also outdoor recreation, residential properties, commercial properties and eco-tourism.

Less than one percent of Virginia's population resides on the Eastern Shore. Approximately 12 percent of the jobs in the region are natural resource dependent, involving agriculture, forestry, fisheries and eco-tourism. The estimated 2005 population for the region is 52,400, which is an increase from the 2000 Census'

figure of 51,398. The area is expected to grow at an eight percent rate and in 2020 will have approximately 56,700 people. Northampton County's estimated 2005 population is 13,200, while Accomack County has approximately three times that number. By 2020, Accomack County is expected to have three-fourths the population of Virginia's Eastern Shore population with 44,500 people. Northampton County's population is anticipated to decrease by approximately 1,000 people. Already, almost all the population on Virginia's Eastern Shore is located in Accomack County, which grew faster than the state as a whole during the 1990s due to in-migration. The Accomack-Northampton Planning District works with each locality to develop comprehensive plans that include the protection of open space and outdoor recreation resources while accommodating development.

Recommendations applicable to all regions are found in chapters III through IX. To meet needs established in the 2007 *Virginia Outdoors Plan (VOP)*, it is important to integrate these recommendations with those that follow for Region 18 into regional and local planning and development strategies.

Outdoor recreation

For a general discussion of outdoor recreation trends, issues and planning considerations in Virginia, see Chapter II: Outdoor Recreation Issues, Trends and Survey Findings, and Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Planning and Related Issues.

Recent studies have identified significant facility needs for close-to-home types of activities. The most pressing needs are trails for walking, jogging and bicycling. Additional desired facilities are active recreation fields for soccer, football, baseball and softball as well as volleyball and basketball courts. With growing trends in eco-tourism, additional nature study and environmental education facilities should be considered throughout the region to meet the interests of residents and visitors.

Local priorities on the Eastern Shore should include the development of a number of small community parks and at least two district parks, providing game fields and courts, picnic sites, swimming pools and trails. Certain immediate recreational needs may be

satisfied by further developing existing park facilities (see Table X-20). Earlier outdoor recreation studies identified a deficiency in passive recreational areas (parks, trails and picnic areas), as well as a shortage of Bay and ocean access. These studies and follow-up efforts resulted in the acquisition of Kiptopeke State Park, which is located between the community of Cape Charles and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel. In addition, these studies identified the Cape Charles area for open space acquisition. The Cape Charles Wildlife Management Area (WMA) has been acquired (by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF), and the Magathy Bay Natural Area Preserve has been purchased by the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage. These lands conserve important resources and offer opportunities to link the southern-most portion of the Eastern Shore with Kiptopeke State Park.

Both Accomack and Northampton counties are served by a parks and recreation department. Most of the towns lack individual departments, but they are served by the counties' parks and recreation departments. According to the Commonwealth of Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts, *Comparative Report on Local Government Revenues and Expenditures* (year ended June 30, 2005), per capita spending on parks and recreation for each locality in this region was: Accomack, \$13.86 and Northampton, \$15.72. This compares to statewide per capita spending on parks and recreation of \$55.31, including \$85.51 from towns, \$43.75 from counties, and \$76.45 from cities.

The **Eastern Shore Tourism Commission** maintains a comprehensive list of outdoor recreation opportunities at www.esvatourism.org.

Land conservation

A detailed discussion on statewide awareness of the need for conservation of farmland, parks, natural areas, and historical and cultural resources is found in Chapter III: Land Conservation. Conservation lands in the region are shown on Map X-40.

Since the Eastern Shore Land Trust began in 2003, 4,200 acres in Northampton and Accomack counties have been preserved. Due to the efforts of nonprofit and private organizations, nearly all of the barrier islands of Virginia have been acquired and are being conserved in perpetuity. In addition to their conservation value, some of these islands offer opportunities for recreation. Three barrier islands are managed by

federal agencies, and one island is maintained as a state natural area preserve. Two marshland areas on the Bayside are managed by the state: one for wildlife management and hunting, the other as a protected natural area. The state also owns extensive wetlands between the mainland and barrier islands on the Seaside for wildlife management. Kiptopeke State Park is located on the southern end of the Northampton County, and is being developed to provide recreation opportunities and management of unique habitats. Recent additions to the southern tip of the shore include the Cape Charles WMA and the Magathy Bay Natural Area Preserve.

Land Trusts Operating in Region 22

- Chesapeake Bay Foundation
- Virginia Eastern Shore Land Trust
- APVA Preservation Virginia
- The 500-Year Forest Foundation
- The Nature Conservancy
- Virginia Outdoors Foundation

Land conservation recommendations include:

- Local agencies, private landowners and organizations should continue conservation efforts with The Nature Conservancy and state agencies on the seaside of Virginia's Eastern Shore for migratory bird habitat.
- Local government should pursue funding for the Northampton County Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) program.
- Local, regional and state agencies and organizations and private landowners should consider Accomack County's interest in wildlife corridor protection when they are planning future development.

Green infrastructure

Information about green infrastructure is found in Chapter IV: Green Infrastructure. Regional recommendations for green infrastructure include:

- Local and regional agencies should become informed and educate constituents about green infrastructure planning, including guidance on local zoning initiatives for changing community design and transportation systems.

- Regional agencies and organizations should initiate green infrastructure planning to consider special features of the Eastern Shore, particularly the effect of climate change on sea level rise.

Programs

The following recommendations integrate statewide program initiatives into responsive regional strategies for outdoor recreation and conservation. The statewide program areas addressed in this section include: trails and greenways, blueways and water access, historic and landscape resources, scenic resources, Scenic Highways and Virginia Byways, scenic rivers, watersheds, environmental and land stewardship education, and the private sector. Recommendations are bulleted or numbered and are not sequenced by state or local priorities. Numbered recommendations are site specific to the regional map at the end of this section (see Map X-41).

Trails and greenways

For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Programs and Initiatives, Greenways and Trails. Trail and greenway recommendations include:

- Accomack and Northampton counties should implement the Eastern Shore of Virginia Bicycle Plan adopted in 2004.

1 Local agencies should provide **additional connections to trail facilities** and continue development of Virginia's **Eastern Shore Seaside Trail**. For example, connect the new trail boardwalk and overlook on the seaside of Virginia's Eastern Shore with other trails. The trail, boardwalk and overlook offer unique views of the 45-acre coastal maritime forest and a spectacular vista of seaside marsh along Brockenberry Bay. The site is accessed off highway 636 near Eastville and Cheriton adjacent to the county landfill.

2 Local agencies, in partnership with DCR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), should implement the **Central Accomack Bicycle Loop** to link the towns of Onley, Accomack and Onancock with connections to Nandua High School and Nandua Middle School. Trail construction south from Kiptopeke State Park to the Eastern Shore Virginia National Wildlife Refuge should be a first phase priority.

3 DCR should develop a trail **connection between Kiptopeke State Park and Cape Charles Coastal Habitat Natural Area Preserve**.

Water access

A discussion of the water access in the Commonwealth can be found in Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Water Access and Blueways. Water access recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should establish cooperative agreements among localities, other agencies and private landowners to meet the increasing need for public access to recreational waters.
- Regional and local agencies should identify strategies to make additional waterfront resources available for public use.
- Regional and local agencies should provide adequate support facilities and services, such as restrooms, concessions, parking and maintenance for existing and proposed public water and beach access areas.
- Regional and local agencies should acquire or maintain access to existing public beaches and water access sites that may be jeopardized by changes in land use or development activities.
- The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and local government should expand public access to water by developing parking and launch facilities at bridge crossings.
- Local, regional and state agencies and organizations should maintain and improve existing boat ramps.
- Local, regional and state agencies and organizations should provide additional public beach access.
- Localities should identify opportunities to develop more public access for kayaking and canoeing, both Bayside and Seaside.
- Local, regional and state agencies and organizations should consider old ferry crossings, landing sites and bridges for water access.
- 4** Additional **Eastern Shore Seaside Water Trail** docks for Quinby and Willis Wharf should be constructed.

Eastern Shore Seaside Water Trail

Although there is abundant water and open space in Region 22, public access is limited. For example, many of the beach areas are either privately owned or difficult to reach. This is the case with the barrier island beaches which are privately owned, or if public, managed as natural areas. The Seaside Water Trail provides access to these Seaside barrier areas via 100 miles of paddling routes and 20 public access points.

A trail map and guide for the Seaside Water Trail was developed by the Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission and Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program. The guide outlines 100 miles of paddling routes for canoes and kayaks in the barrier island system. Thirty-two paddling routes have been mapped between Eastern Shore Wildlife Refuge in Cape Charles and Chincoteague Island in Northampton County. The water trail map and web site identifies appropriate public access locations and cultural resources and amenities near these locations, and it provides expected paddling time and level of difficulty for each of the routes. Emergency and safety information and an overview of the barrier island visitation rules and regulations as well as information on wildlife and conservation practices are also identified along the trail. As a part of the Seaside Water Trail, the towns of Chincoteague and Wachapreague installed two floating docks for canoes and kayaks with Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program funding.

The seaside internet mapping system developed by the Virginia Coastal Program Office serves as the foundation for long-term restoration and management strategies for the seaside of Virginia's Eastern Shore. The internet mapping includes the Seaside Water Trail, major seaside public access locations, barrier island ownership and access, forest change, shorebird concentration, colonial water bird survey, oyster restoration sites, sea grass restoration sites and phragmites coverage.

Historic and landscape resources

The historic character and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Shore make it a primary attraction for tourists.

The Eastern Shore Tourism Commission promotes a small town sojourn featuring the many vibrant small towns on the shore and links highlights together in a tourist package.

Consideration should be given to evaluating potential historic and landscape recommendations in this region. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Historic and Landscape Resources. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should identify historic and archaeological resources that can be used for tourism, recreation and education. These resources should be included in local land use planning and decision-making processes to promote preservation and protection.
- Regional and local agencies should build relationships with local historic attractions, historical societies, museums and other tourism organizations in the region to include the Virginia Association of Museums, Virginia Civil War Trails, APVA Preservation Virginia, the Virginia Main Street Program and others to enhance local heritage tourism, educational and recreational offerings.
- Regional and local agencies should encourage local governments and private organizations that own historic properties in the region to manage properties effectively for long-term protection and to maximize public benefit consistent with the nature of the historic property.
- Regional and local agencies should recognize the multiple historic and cultural resources within the rural landscape through rural historic districts.
- Regional and local agencies should support the creation of other heritage area programs to promote tourism and preservation in distinctive regions.
- Local government and local and regional organizations should work with the state to meet the critical need for a county-wide survey of the historic and architectural resources of Accomack County.
- Local government and local and regional organizations should pursue additional historic districts for towns and areas with unique Eastern Shore cultural and visual identity.

Scenic resources

Consideration should be given to potential scenic recommendations in this region. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and

Initiatives, Scenic Resources. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should develop corridor management plans for scenic byways, blueways, greenways and scenic rivers to assure preservation of the scenic quality of the corridor.
- Regional and local agencies should protect the scenic value of lands adjacent to publicly owned properties, as well as the scenic value of working agricultural and forestal areas key to maintaining a sense of place and economic vitality of the region. Scenic attributes to be considered include:
 - Consider timber harvesting impacts on key viewsheds.
 - Protect viewsheds along river corridors and scenic byways.
 - Maintain and create views along Virginia byways and scenic highways to enhance the visual experience of traveling.
- Regional and local agencies and organizations should assess scenic assets for this region to determine appropriate protection strategies.
- Regional and local agencies and organizations should preserve key cultural landscapes to retain visual identity of the Eastern Shore.

The following road segments are potential Virginia Byways and should be evaluated to determine if they qualify for designation:

- ⑤ **Bayside Road** in Northampton County to Saxis Wildlife Management Area
- ⑥ **US Route 13** from Virginia Beach across the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel to Cape Charles.
- ⑦ State **Route 184** in Northampton County.
- ⑧ State **Route 182** in Accomack County.
- ⑨ State **Route 718** in Accomack County.
- ⑩ State **Route 13** in Accomack County.
- ⑪ State **Route 659** in Accomack County.
- ⑫ State **Route 679** in Accomack County.

Scenic rivers

In Region 22 there are currently no designated scenic river segments.

For detailed information about the Virginia's Scenic Rivers Program and its purpose, benefits and designation process, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Programs and Initiative, Scenic Rivers.

The following river segments qualify for designation as Virginia Scenic Rivers:

- ⑬ **Onancock Creek** (entire tributary)
- ⑭ **Occohannock Creek** (entire tributary)
- ⑮ **Machipongo River** (entire river)

The following river segments are potential Virginia Scenic Rivers and should be evaluated to determine suitability for designation:

- ⑯ **Pitts, Bullbeggar and Holden** tidal freshwater creeks linking to Pokomoke Sound in Accomack County.
- ⑰ **Kings Creek** in Northampton County.
- ⑱ **Hungar's Creek** in Northampton County.

Watershed resources

The Accomack-Northampton Planning District is divided into two watersheds, the Bayside Eastern Shore and the Seaside Eastern Shore. The Bayside Eastern Shore watershed drains directly into the Chesapeake Bay and the Seaside Eastern Shore drains into the Atlantic Ocean. Accomack County has adopted Bay Act ordinances only on the Bayside watershed, while Northampton County adopted Bay Act ordinances on both the Bayside and Seaside watersheds. For information about Virginia's watershed programs, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Virginia's Watershed Programs. Watershed recommendations for this region include:

- Local, regional and state agencies and organizations should partner to protect watersheds and broad areas of natural significance in the southern tip of the Eastern Shore.

Watershed Groups in Region 22

- The Eastern Shore Soil and Water Conservation District
- Virginia Eastern Shorekeeper
- Friends of the Rivers of Virginia

Environmental and land stewardship education

The Wallops Station NASA launch range includes six launch pads, three blockhouses for launch control, and assembly buildings that support the preparation and launching of suborbital and orbital launch systems. While the site does not offer opportunities for conservation or outdoor recreation, the educational outreach program for visitors and the community is well developed. In addition, outdoor education facilities and environmental education programming are provided at Kiptopeke State Park. The central part of the Eastern Shore is lacking in outdoor education opportunities.

For detailed information on Environmental and Land Stewardship education, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Environmental and Land Stewardship Education. Environmental and land stewardship recommendations for this region include:

Virginia Eastern Shorekeeper

The Virginia Eastern Shorekeeper, a member of Waterkeeper Alliance, was established for the general purpose of protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the tidal waters of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. In October 2003, a shorekeeper was hired to be an advocate for the tidal waters of Northampton and lower Accomack counties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.
shorekeeper@verizon.net
www.waterkeeper.org/subsites/subcontact.aspx?userid=73

19 A regional partnership involving local, regional and state agencies could promote the use of the **Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) property near Wachapreague** to be used for outdoor environmental education.

Federal programs

For information on federal programs affecting Virginia's outdoor recreation and conservation opportunities, see Chapter IX-A: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations are listed by agency.

National parks

- Continue collaborative efforts through the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails Program on the Bayside of the Eastern Shore to

connect people to heritage, outdoor recreation, and educational opportunities and resources.

Assateague Island National Seashore

www.nps.gov/asis

Mike Hill, Superintendent, (410) 641-1443

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

- The USFWS should continue to work closely with the National Park Service and other partners and organizations to optimize compatible recreational opportunities at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge and Assateague Island National Seashore while protecting sensitive beach habitat.
- The Town of Cape Charles, USFWS and DCR should partner to connect Cape Charles by trail to Kiptopeke State Park

Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge

Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge includes more than 14,000 acres of beach, dunes, marsh and maritime forest, most of which is in Virginia. It is located along the Atlantic Flyway, making it a vital nesting and feeding spot for a large number and diversity of birds. The refuge also provides environmental education resources and wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities. The website address is www.fws.gov/northeast/chinco

State facilities and programs

For a discussion of state facilities and programs throughout the entire Commonwealth, see Chapter IX-B: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations are listed by agency or program.

State parks

The need exists for additional parkland and water access in this region of the state; potential acquisitions should be explored as follows:

20 Along the **Seaside of Northampton and Accomack counties**.

21 **Kiptopeke State Park** (540 acres) is in Northampton County. The park offers recreational access to the Chesapeake Bay and the chance to explore a unique coastal habitat featuring a major flyway for migratory birds. Recreational opportunities

include opportunities for swimming, camping, picnicking, hiking and pier fishing, along with the availability of a boat ramp, bird banding station and hawk observatory. The 2002 General Obligation Bond (GOB) provided funds for the construction of five six-bedroom lodges. The master plan also identifies the need for additional cabins, a visitor center and an overnight environmental education facility. The park's proximity to the USFWS Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge creates opportunities for collaborative programming and research.

Virginia Marine Resources Commission

- VMRC should continue promotion of saltwater recreational fishing opportunities in the Commonwealth through continued construction of new reef sites and augmentation of existing artificial fishing reef sites.
- VMRC should increase opportunities for public access.

State natural area preserves

The following natural area preserves are located within the district: Marks and Jacks Islands, Mutton Hunk Fen, Parkers Marsh and Parramore Island in Accomack County and Cape Charles Coastal Habitat, Magothy Bay, Savage Neck Dunes, William B. Trower Bayshore and Wreck Island in Northampton County.

The Department of Conservation and Recreation has, as of November 2006, documented 419 occurrences of 104 rare species and natural communities in Region 22. Ten species are globally rare and six are federally threatened or endangered. Eighty-three conservation sites have been identified in the district; 49 sites (59 percent) have received some level of protection through ownership or management by state, federal and non-government organizations. However, only two sites are protected well enough to ensure the long-term viability of the rare species and natural communities they support.

DCR recommends that all unprotected conservation sites, and all unprotected portions of partially protected sites, be targeted for future land conservation efforts. The appropriate method of protection will vary with each site but may include placing the site on Virginia's Registry of Natural Areas, developing a voluntary management agreement with the landowner, securing a conservation easement through a local land trust, acquiring the site through a locality or local land trust, dedicating the site as a natural area preserve with the current owner, or acquiring the site as a state-owned natural area preserve.

Within Region 22, DCR is particularly interested in protecting:

- Migratory land bird habitat in southern Northampton County.
- Sea level fen communities and associated uplands.
- Freshwater marshes and associated uplands in Accomack County.
- Sandy beach habitats and associated wetlands and uplands that support threatened northeastern beach tiger beetle.

Transportation programs

- Local and regional agencies should develop alternatives to the use of private automobiles for daily activities. Transit systems, bicycle and pedestrian accommodations, improved community design, as well as a change in people's attitudes toward transportation alternatives will be needed for the transportation system of the future to meet capacity needs and energy constraints.
- Local and regional agencies should work with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to implement Context Sensitive Solutions that accommodate multiple transportation modes.
- Local and regional agencies should recognize the need for a network of low-speed, low-volume roadways used by equestrians, pedestrians and cyclists, and they should include protections for this network in their comprehensive plan.
- Local and regional agencies should encourage the development of a permanent process for integrating the recommendations of local public health agencies, and they should include "active living" opportunities into all phases of transportation planning, land use planning and project design.
- Accomack and Northampton counties should implement the Eastern Shore of Virginia Bicycle Plan adopted in 2004.
- The Town of Chincoteague should continue development of the Chincoteague Bicycle Plan adopted October 6, 1997.

Local and regional parks and recreation departments

For a discussion of local and regional parks and recreation departments, see Chapter IX-D: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Local agencies and organizations should explore reclamation of abandoned landfills into new and needed parks.
- Local governments and agencies should consider cooperative management for the recreational use of private, corporate, and state or federally owned lands in order to increase local access and meet outdoor recreation needs.
- Local agencies should make capital improvements in neighborhood parks throughout the region.
- Accomack and Northampton counties should consider developing small community parks, as well as at least two district parks to provide athletic facilities, picnic sites, trails, and opportunities for swimming, nature study and environmental education.

Private sector

Much of the demand for outdoor recreation is met by the private sector. For a discussion of the private sector role, see Chapter IX-E: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations include:

- The private sector should implement cooperative tourism to integrate and link ecotourism, geotourism and cultural and historical tourism.
- The private sector should evaluate opportunities for fee-based hunting, fishing and boating access.
- The private sector should support water-based recreation.
- The private sector should provide marinas and boat storage areas.
- The private sector should provide water oriented bed and breakfasts, restaurants and other accommodations and attractions, especially those that can be reached by water.
- The private sector should provide rental of water sports equipment.



Kiptopeke State Park. Photo by DCR.

Table X-20. Region 22 (Accomack-Norhampton Planning District) Existing and Projected Outdoor Recreation Needs

Activity	Activity Days	Demand	Units	Supply	2010 Needs	2020 Needs
Baseball	85,311	17	fields	3	14	15
Basketball	97,187	23	goals	7	16	20
Bicycling	130,540	9	miles	NI		
Mountain	23,687	2	miles	NI		
Other	527,583	38	miles	NI		
Lake, river and bay use (combined)	563,803	9,437	water acres	428,528	-419,091	-417,854
Power boating	251,104	6,052	water acres	S		
Sailing	40,168	348	water acres	S		
Saltwater fishing	246,821	1,388	water acres	S		
Jet ski, personal watercraft	55,936	876	water acres	S		
Water skiing, towed on water	24,645	772	water acres	S		
Camping	60,424	352	sites	5,305	-4,953	-4,909
Tent camping	22,583	133	sites	1,699	-1,566	-1,550
Developed camping	37,043	218	sites	3,606	-3,388	-3,358
Fitness trail use	25,262	2	mile trails	1	1	1
Fields (combined)	113,140	25	fields	7	18	21
Football	38,835	8	fields	7	1	2
Soccer	78,443	16	fields	-	16	19
Stream use (combined)	195,686	78	stream miles	-	78	88
Freshwater fishing	87,778	62	stream miles	S		
Human-powered boating	48,159	12	stream miles	S		
Rafting	1,827	0	stream miles	S		
Tubing	29,169	4	stream miles	S		
Golfing	98,709	3	courses	64	0	0
Hiking, backpacking	50,940	26	trail miles	26	0	3
Horseback riding	15,779	7	miles	4	3	4
In-line skating	3,980	0	miles	NI		
Jogging, running	210,732	17	mile trails	NI		
Nature study, programs	21,802	3	sites	3	0	1

Note: Demand multipliers used to create this chart are based on the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* as measured at the regional level. Additional analysis is required to adjust these results for local conditions.

NA: not applicable, no standard needed

S: same as combined

NS: not inventoried separately

NI: not inventoried

(-) indicates surplus

Table X-20. Region 22 (Accomack-Norhampton Planning District) Existing and Projected Outdoor Recreation Needs – continued

Activity	Activity Days	Demand	Units	Supply	2010 Needs	2020 Needs
Picnicking away from home	57,611	150	tables	1,065	-915	-896
Skateboarding	15,396	5	sites	NI		
Snow skiing or snowboarding	11,340	0	ski lifts	-	0	0
Softball	48,604	9	fields	12	-3	-2
Sunbathing, relaxing on beach	201,473	14	beach acres	574	-560	-558
Swimming	444,588	34		NI		
Outdoor area	273,523	28	beach acres	574	-546	-543
Outdoor pools	128,912	5	pools	10	-5	-4
Indoor pools	59,180	1	pools	-	1	1
Tennis	20,963	13	courts	16	-3	-1
Used a playground	87,413	12	sites	10	2	4
Visiting gardens	18,538	2	sites	NI		
Visiting historic sites	48,021	4	sites	NI		
Visiting natural areas	80,046	14	sites	NI		
Volleyball	46,088	14	courts	1	13	15
Hunting	93,285	15,298	acres	21,150	-5,852	-3,890
Drive for pleasure	283,076	NA	NA	NI		
Driving motorcycle off road	19,445	9	miles	6	3	4
Driving 4-wheel-drive off road	11,939	NA	NA	NS		
Walking for pleasure	1,330,368	NA	NA	NI		
Bird watching	40,751	NA	NA	NI		
Other	13,665	NA	NA	NI		

Note: Demand multipliers used to create this chart are based on the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* as measured at the regional level. Additional analysis is required to adjust these results for local conditions.

NA: not applicable, no standard needed

S: same as combined

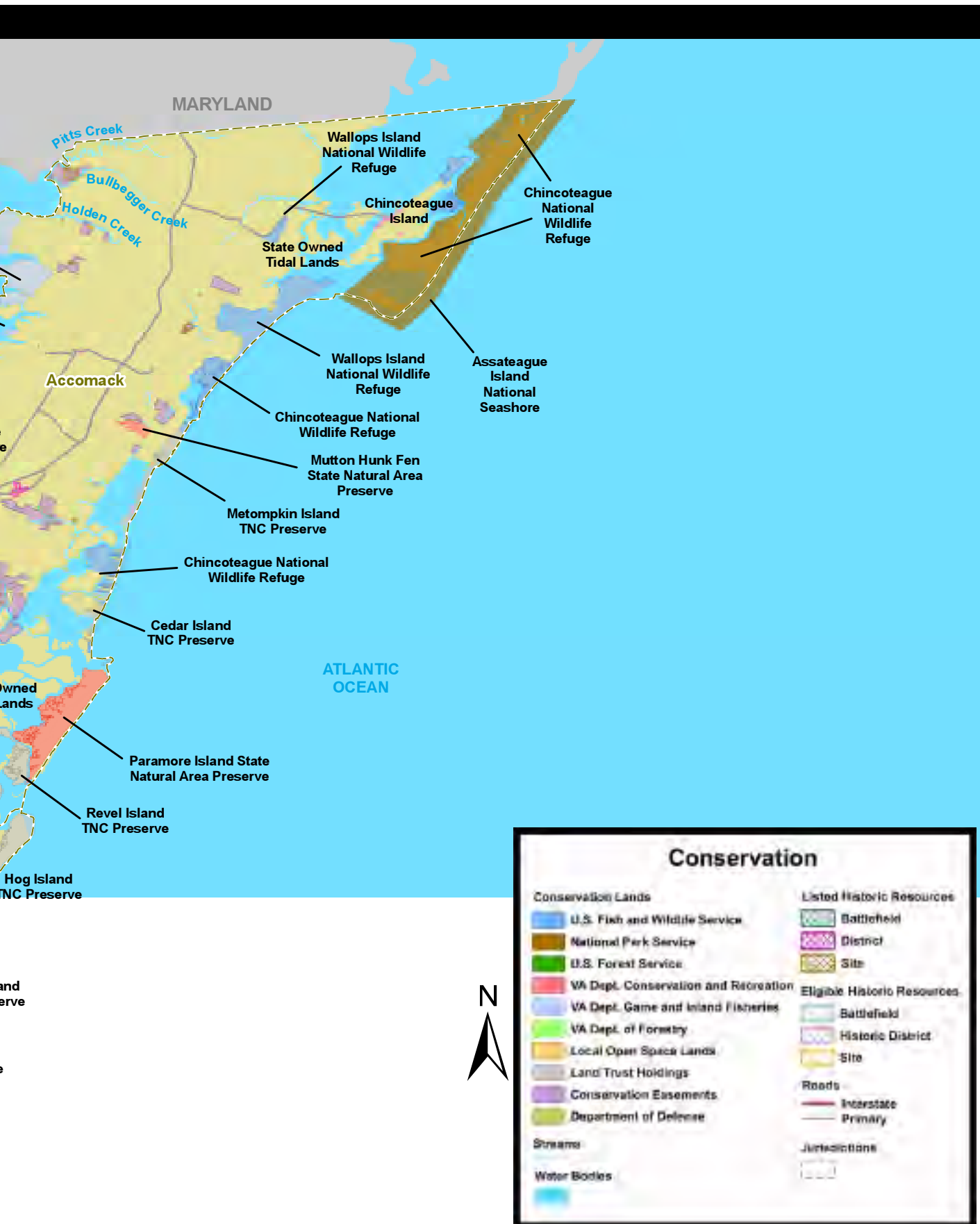
NS: not inventoried separately

NI: not inventoried

(-) indicates surplus

Map X-40. Region 22 (Accomack Planning District) Conservation Lands





117,062 acres of Protected Lands (Nov 2007)

0 3 6 12 Miles

Map X-41. Region 22 (Accomack Planning District) Outdoor Recreation





Cobb Island
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